

shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his Executive Department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council Districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; and thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular session of the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And, provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil: no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of the said Territory shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses

shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and, in the first instance, the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned to them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace, shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said district courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplement to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive the same fees in all such cases, the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend and supplement to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth

eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of the said Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah. There shall also be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall exercise all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded, as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, yearly from the dates of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, during the session of the Legislative Assembly; but no other officer shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the Legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the Executive Department and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended, and no expenditure shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the seat of government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth; and that such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes, may be occupied and used, under the direction of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and place and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct, and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Kansas, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the Judicial Districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Kansas, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That all treaties, laws and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent.

Approved, May 30, 1854.

LEAVENWORTH HOUSE,
Corner of Main and Delaware Streets.
Leavenworth K.T.
THE UNDERSIGNED has leave to announce to his friends and the travelling public that they have opened a large and commodious Hotel in the town of Leavenworth K.T., and are prepared to receive guests, either transient or permanent. They pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to please those who may favor them with a call.
G. H. KELLER,
A. C. KYLE.
Oct. 13, 1854.

JOHN J. BENTZ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Water Street, Leavenworth. Has opened a new building a stock of goods which he offers to the citizens of Leavenworth and the surrounding country on the most favorable terms. He will from time to time replenish his stock, so as to keep on hand a full assortment of articles in the above line.
Oct. 13-14.

Provisions Wanted.
THE undersigned will pay cash at the highest market rate for every description of provisions such as butter, eggs, lard, chickens, turkeys, pork, bacon and vegetables suitable for table use; to be delivered at the Leavenworth House, Leavenworth K.T.
Oct. 13 1854. KELLER & KYLE.

Just Published.
SMITH'S Modern and Ancient Geography, accompanied by a large and valuable atlas, also a beautiful map of the Roman Empire, to aid in the study of Ancient Geography. This map will also be of great use in the study of Ancient History, as most of the principal places spoken of in Ancient History are laid down on this map. Also full descriptions of our newly organized Territories of NEBRASKA AND KANSAS, with their boundaries laid down on the map of the United States. Price \$1.25 by mail, postage paid. D. DANIEL BURGESS & Co., Publishers, New York.

M. F. CONWAY
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CONVEYANCER and General Property Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.
Persons wanting to purchase, or desiring to sell claims to town lots in Leavenworth, or to land anywhere in the Territory, are requested to call at above, or communicate by letter.
Oct. 29, 1854.

THE HERALD.
DEMOCRAT.
LUCIAN J. EASTIN, Editor.

LEAVENWORTH,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1854.

No Squatters Awake.
The "Squatter Association" will meet in Leavenworth City, at the Leavenworth House, on Saturday, the 4th day of November at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the propriety of enacting a resolution constituting personal occupancy of claims, the test of ownership. All interested should be there. **MANY SQUATTERS.**

Our Sanctum.
Here we are happily ensconced, not in the old armed chair, with velvet cushion, but one of the old fashioned sort, a small table, a stool for our friends, sitting down amid the noise and bustle incident to a new and thriving town—as independent as a wood sawyer—culling from every flower, making notes of passing events, and taxing our brain to its utmost, to indite editorials for the purpose of interesting and instructing our readers. We have passed from under the lone elm, where the type of our first number was set up, to a good substantial office, in which our sanctum is now located. But soon we anticipate another change for the better, when we hope our sanctum will be more inviting and attractive. We labor under many disadvantages at present, which we hope soon to overcome, and as improvements is the order of the day among our go-ahead and enterprising citizens we expect to keep pace with the times. This is a new country where every man has the privilege of setting down under his own "vine and fig-tree" or in his little sanctum, and no one dare to hinder or make him afraid.

Improvements.
Every where around us, in our flourishing young city, we behold the evident signs of prosperity. Improvements are rapidly going on and houses rearing up as if by magic, all betokening the rapid progress that our city is making. The sound of the hammers and the busy hum of industry, can be heard all around us, denoting the energy and enterprise of our citizens. Leavenworth is going ahead and nothing can impede its prosperous career, but the want of energy and industry. No one can expect to close his eyes and fold his arms in security and expect to accomplish much. Our citizens are wide awake to their interests, and if industry and perseverance will accomplish anything, then indeed they will succeed. Within the last week, a wonderful change in the appearance of our town has been effected. Many have expressed to us their astonishment at the amount of improvements going on and accomplished within that time. A number of buildings are now under contract, and will be built as soon as the lumber can be obtained. We hear of some large store houses that will cost four and eight thousand dollars, that will be put up and ready for use by spring. Thus the work goes on bravely.

Death of Gov. Burt.
FRANCIS BURT, Governor of Nebraska, died at Bellview, on the morning of the 18th inst. We have not learned the character of the disease, that produced his death. It seems the health of the Governor had not been good from his first arrival in the Territory. He had only visited two places, Nebraska City and Bellview, where he was received with great cordiality. At each of these places he made a very favorable impression. He had been unable in consequence of ill health, to take any steps towards organizing the Territorial Government. Thus has passed away another good man, in the midst of a bright and prosperous career. Gov. Burt was from South Carolina, and recently Third Auditor at Washington.

Governor's Tour.
Gov. Reeder, accompanied by several gentlemen, are out on a tour through the country. Some two or three of the party have returned, and report that he was hospitably received wherever he went. They left him at Union town, on the Kansas river, from thence he was going as far as Fort Riley, and after spending a day or two there would return. He will probably arrive at the Fort about the last of next week.

Surveyor General.
Hon. JOHN CALHOUN, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, came up Thursday on the Genoa. He will be welcomed by a host of friends in the Territory. We had but a few minutes conversation with him, and did not learn any thing as to his movements.

62 Pennsylvania has elected a Whig Governor, a Democratic Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Judge of the State.

Settlement of Kansas.
Since this Territory has been opened for settlement, which has only been a few months, it has been filling up with a rapidly unparalleled, except perhaps in California. Already the signs of improvement, and preparations for settlement and the opening of farms, may be seen in various directions, and by spring, the country will teem with thousands of industrious and energetic citizens, bringing into cultivation the virgin soil of the forests and wide-spread prairies of Kansas. To the industrious and meritorious pioneer, this country offers great inducements. But to the indolent and those who rely upon the aid of others to send them here, for the purpose of accomplishing some political end, it will be found to be a hard road to travel—a country not adapted to the views and purposes of abolitionists.

The Bill organizing this Territory, gives to the People thereof the right to settle their own domestic institutions. We wish to see this right exercised in a spirit of calm deliberation, and should deprecate any unnecessary agitation. We have our own views of local policy, as well as others, and upon all proper occasions shall not hesitate to express them. We believe the peace, happiness and well being of the citizens of this Territory, depend to some extent, upon a congeniality, and identity of interest with the adjoining States north and south of us, our institutions being similar to theirs, a common feeling of unity and good feeling will be brought about, productive of the happiest consequences; whereas, a different state of things will produce discord and all the farring elements of fanaticism and jealousy will open wide the door for everlasting feuds. From this we desire to be free.

The settlement of Kansas is of more than ordinary interest to the States lying contiguous to it. It will give them neighbors with whom an intercourse of trade must spring up of great advantage to all. This will be truly an agricultural and stock raising country, and with a good climate, good soil, and enterprising citizens, we will open up a trade with our neighbors, that while it will enrich our own people, will be of incalculable advantage to them.

The tide of emigration is directed to our shores, and soon populous villages and thriving cities will be seen all through the Territory, churches and school houses be built, and large farms teeming with the rich and varied products of our soil, brought into a high state of cultivation. This is a great country and destined to occupy in a short time a proud and eminent position in the galaxy of States composing our glorious Union.

In view of the position our Territory occupies, being central in the highway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific, and will soon be the "very heart of the Republic, it becomes our people to weigh well the responsibilities resting upon them, in laying the foundations of a new State. We hope that wise councils and sound judgment will prevail in the settlement of all questions that may arise. We shall endeavor to allay sectional and heated strife, and whatever we may have to say in favor of the institutions where we have been born and raised, shall be in a calm and dispassionate manner, with due respect to the opinions of others. We desire to meet this question upon the true merits of the Bill bringing this Territory into existence, and adopting as our maxim the will of the majority must govern.

Visitors.
Our town on Wednesday last was full of visitors, and among them were many fair ones with bright eyes and rosy cheeks. Their presence seemed to illuminate the minds, and cheer the hearts of some of our Bachelor citizens, who were heard to exclaim, how beautiful! They were like a friend of ours we once met on the plains who had not seen any of the fair sex for a long while, said, he had almost forgot how they looked, and what would he not give for a sight. So it was with some of our friends here, and they would willingly have given anything for the sight. But we anticipate this will be no uncommon sight in our city after this. All eyes are turned to Leavenworth, every day we see some new faces, persons are coming from every section of the country, and they will bring with them their wives and daughters, to see this the loveliest spot on the Mo. river. Now that the Ladies are taking an interest in our town, we may expect to see not a few of the "lords of creation," daily coming among us. Come on one and all, our landlords at the Leavenworth House will furnish you plenty of the best to eat.

In Chicago there has been manufactured and offered for sale "Nebraska Blacking"—supposed to be made out of freckle, and warranted to give color to a gentleman's boots, or an abolitionist's face. Chicago is an enterprising place, very. Exchange paper.

We hear of an improvement upon this article, by which not only a good color is given to the face, but in twenty-four hours the hair is made kinky. This is an age of inventions truly and since the discovery of the Telegraph, we are not astonished at any thing.